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NOW AND FOREVER!"
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Is free from unpleasant tasts, and three times the strength of the common Calcined Magnesia.

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THE VEROIT OF THE SICK .- Letters from

WHEELER & WILSON'S Sewing Machines, with Important Improve

KINGSFORD'S OSWEGO SILVER-GLOSS STARCH

POSTAGE STAMPS (3 cents and 10 cents) for nic at Tax Taxues Office.

## New-Dork Daily Tribune

SATURDAY, JANUARY 26, 1861.

H. E. CHURCH, at the Book Stand, inside the Post-Office, CINCURNATI, has THE TRIBBER for sale. MORREY & BROTHER, SENERVIIIE and Madison, WISCONSIN, have The Daily and Werker Tribers for sale.

Me notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. What name and address of the writer—not neo tion, but as a guaranty for his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

All business lotters for this office should be addressed, "THE
TRIBURE," New-York.

To Advertisers.

The large increase in the circulation of THE TRIBUNE renders it necessary that it be put to press at a much partier hour than heretofore, and we will thank adver-discrete early in the day as possible.

The large and increasing circulation of THE DAILY TRIBUNE makes it a valuable medium through which advertisers can reach the best classes in the City. Its regular circulation is near 60,000 copies, and is rapidly

THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE has a circulation of over 200,000 copies, and is the best medium through which to reach all parts of the country. A limited number of advertisements are inserted, at \$1 25 per line, each in-

The mails for Europe, by the Edinburgh, will close this morning at 104 o'clock.

The U. S. steamer Brooklyn has sailed with two companies of troops to reënforce Fort Pickens at Pensacola,

Defalcations are still coming to light among the Democratic officials, whose reign is fortunately nearly at an end. The latest detected is the Postmaster at Milwaukee, who is a defaulter to the amount of four thousand dollars.

The Charleston Vigilance Committee have arrested a man named Dodge, who had enlisted in the rebel army and was stationed at Fort Moultrie, and whom they suppose to be one of THE TRIBUNE'S correspondents. He has been sent out of the State. It is not said how he was detected. Our correspondents in that quarter must be careful. We cannot yet dispense with their services.

A bill to repeal the Personal Liberty law of Rhode Island has passed both the Senate and House of Representatives of that State, by large majorities. As Mr. Toots was wont to say, it's of no consequence. The rebel slaveholders do not care a fig for Personal Liberty laws or their repeal, except to despise the cowardice which thus attempts to appease them. Rhode Island has rolled in the mud for nothing.

The Rhett faction among the rebels at Charleston are reported to be dissatisfied with the delay of the prudent Pickens in attacking Fort Sumter, and Major Anderson is prepared to encounter at any moment a sudden attack from the excitable populace, even against the wishes of their own leaders. He is about to send away all non-combatants from the fort, and the wives and children of the soldiers may be soon expected in New-York.

Mr. Nelson of Tennessee made, in the House of Representatives yesterday, a vigorous speech Secession. He scouted the idea of being coerced into rebellion by South Carolina. He takes substantially the same ground as Messrs. Clemens of Virginia and Etheridge of Tennessee These brave-and loyal gentlemen of the Border States are winning for themselves an enviable place in public esteem by the gallant stand they are making for the Constitution and the Union.

Mr. Hamilton of Texas will speak next week
on the same side.

The treasonable complicity of Mayor Wood with the Southern rebels is put beyond a doubt By the dispatches we print in another column. phed to the Mayor, demanding to be informed graphed to the Mayor, demanding to be informed vention to prevent logical at once of if arms intended for the State of Georgia had strike the minds of all men as being at once of been seized by the authorities here, and closing gigantic impudence and absurdity.

with the menacing remark, "Your answer is impertant to us and to New-York !" The Magor in reply expressed his regret that arms had been seized, and declares that if he had the power he should summarily punish the police for seizing them! If this is not misprision of treason we do not know what constitutes the crime.

The Pro-Slavery riot in Boston has run its course, with the aid of the Democratic Mayor, and has subsided, after compelling the Abolition ists to quit the ball in which they were holding their Convention. Free Speech has been sustained in the usual conservative and democratic

That amiable organ of the rebels, The Charleston Mercury, is highly complimentary to Mr. Crittenden. In its issue of Wednesday last, it says:

"Mr. Crittenden is full of lamentations on the fall of th Union In Congress, and out of Congress—on the hustings, an in the Senste—the Union is the theme of his landation, and its destruction the borden of his woes; yet there is not a man alive -not Seward, nor Lincoln, nor Greeley -who has done more to dissolve the Union, than the Hon. J. J. Crittenden. From the dissolve the Union, than the Hon. 3.3. Criticalcal. From Tariff of 1828, down to the last set of aggressive tyranny on the part of the North—the exclusion of Kansas from the Union on account of Statery—he has steadily upheld and defended every licentious encroachment on the Constitution, and every aggression of the North upon the rights of the South."

This, we suppose, is what they call backing their friends in South Carolina. The Mercury's statement that the last act of Northern tyranny was "the exclusion of Kansas from the Union "on account of Slavery," is peculiarly novel and original, and throws fresh light on the horrible oppressions against which the slaveholders have risen in arms.

The Chief Justice of North Carolina, in a re cent letter, expresses himself strongly opposed to coercion as he understands the phrase. But he proceeds to state in this way what he thinks should be the course pursued by the U. S. Government, viz.:

"To give up to the seceding States all the forts and arsenal within their limits, situate on the main land, retaining and properly garrisoning such as can only be approached by water. Ou out a collision. In this point of view it seems providential that the States have no navies. So the revenue can be quietly collect vinced that their true interest is in the Union; in other words

This is all that anybody at the North means by coercion, and all that is really necessary to save the Union and uphold the Government There is no intention in the loyal States to in vade and conquer the States which have rebelled. They might undoubtedly be subdued by the superior force of the United States, but their forcible subjugation would answer no good end. All that is contemplated is to make them obey the laws relating to foreign intercourse.

## THE DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVEN TION.

It is fit that the trustees of the estate of the ruined Democratic party in New-York should deliberately pitch what is left of the concern into the bottomless gulf of Disunion. They will do this in Convention assembled, on the 31st of this month of January, in the City of Albany. Most fit conclusion ! Conscienceless, shameless, and incorrigible, the New-York Democracy have for more than twenty years sustained, apologized for, and assisted the Slave Power in every aggression upon the rights of Freedom-year after year growing in wickedness, as they diminished in strength. Where the issue at the last election was permitted to be tried, without intervention between themselves and the Republicans, they were beaten in their endeavor to give the consent of New-York to the extension of Slavery over free territory, by 50,000 votes. They would have been buried out of sight in that contest if they had not begged for and welcomed a venal aid, which before that they vindictively

hated and scornfully rejected. Rich in lessons of warning would the fatal Past seem to be to Democratic politicisus in a Free State. The Present would seem to be thick with moral restraints to keep all men who posseas the right of suffrage straight within the hne of duty-much more the intelligent and responsible administrators of Party interests. But just now, when Treason is beating her reveille Northward from the Gulf of Mexico, and enrolling the entire slaveholding population between the Atlantic and the Mississippi-when rebel mobs seize the Nation's forts, custom-houses, and vessels of war-when the Government troops at their assigned posts are beleaguered, as if they were foreign enemies-when harbors are ob structed against the national commerce, and the Government use-when rivers free to the navigation of the whole Republic are swept by batteries hostile to the Union and to Free Laborwhen the purpose to seize the national capital, usurp therein the powers of Government, and by force of arms prevent the administration of the country's affairs by the functionaries elected by the people for that purpose, is openly avowed, and the preparations to accomplish it, notoriously made-this is the time chosen by the trustees of the remains of the Democratic Party for backing up the preposterous demands of the Slave States, and aiding them in defeating the constitut onally-expressed will of the People in the last election. This is simply what they mean to do at Albany next week.

They will embarrass if they can, and if possible prevent, the effective assertion by the Federal Government of its existence, against treason and even against advancing ruin. Our own State, too, will-if these politicians can accomplish itbe disabled from giving aid to the Federal Government, and be left defenseless against any domestic outbreak plotted by the allies of the Slave Power, and designed to complete the overthrow of the Government which the people

established by their votes in November last. If this Democratic summons to a Convention suicide had been an invitation to the party to attend its own funeral, it would inevitably have contained one or more of those shameless lies. which have always been so vital to "the party." Every man whose signature is to the Convention call, knows that it is utterly false that the Repubheans "desire the overthrow of the Union," as it charges upon us-utterly false that we are trampling upon the Constitutional rights of the South," and are engaged in "agitations and conspiracies." They know equally well that oo corrupt legislation" lurks under the Repubican movement in the Legislature to have the State put in a condition of defense. Floyd's stealing of millions, and Cobb's traitorous bankruptcy of the Treasury, are recent facts in the history of Democratic administration—so recent that the idea of calling a Democratic State Con-

MB. FILLMORE TAKES A VIEW. Ex-Presidents are undoubtedly beings vouch-

safed to us by way of confirming the truth of that Scripture which declares that though one should rise from the dead, yet would not men believe. Ex-Presidente, to be sure, are not always exactly dead; and even Mr. John Tyler, who never, during his official days, had a super fluity of vitality, has recently shown the usual sign of life in a decayed politician, and has written a letter. The Ex-President, therefore, may be considered not so much dead as "done for." He is like an old coat past service when skies are clear, but pretty sure to be brought out in rainy weather-a garment shabby, but passable in a fog; split here and there, but in all its looped and windowed raggedness better than nakedness; or, to pursue the figure, fit enough to be straw-stuffed and hoisted upon a pole to terrify the crows. Of such it may be said that, while there is life in them, there is a letter. So Mr. Fillmore, from that very library, we suppose, which witnessed his Know-Nothing adjurations, wrote, upon the 19th ultimo, an epistle to Somebody, which only now do we notice emerging from Somebody's pocket into the public prints. It appears that Somebody requested Mr. Fillmore to go to the South as a Grand Plenipotentiary Pacificator. For that high office by Somebody was Mr. Fillmore nominated, and by Somebody was he unanimously confirmed at a Union meeting held by Somebody expressly for the purpose. Mr. Fillmore is urged to undertake this " patriotic mission." He may smell tar and see prospective feathers. He may have a fearful dream of being ordered "to leave within four and twenty hours." He may feel an uncomfortable rail between his august legs; or a still more uncomfortable cravat of the hempen variety around his highly respectable neck. So he has issued in his own behalf and has served upon himself a writ of Ne excet. If the Union can be saved by letter-writing, he has sheafs of pens and quarts of ink and reams of paper at its service; but if the Union can only be saved by a dangerous journey in midwinter, why, the Union may be damned. This is what Mr. Fillmore, with much verbal gentility and chaste circumlocution, says; and it is the most sensible thing he has ever said in his life. Ex-Presidents can be better employed than in going pon tom-fool errands for anybody.

But while declining to travel for the benefit of he public health, Mr. Fillmore is willing to talk in that behalf, and to talk, as we think, in a discreditably loose way. Here is what Mr. Fillmore "wants:"

"What I want is some assurance from the Republican party-now dominant at the North, that they, or at least the conserva-tive portion of them, are ready and willing to come forward and repeal all uncenstitutional slave laws, live up to the compromises of the Constitution, execute the laws of Congress honestly and faithfully, and treat our Southern brethren as friends. When I can have any such reliable assurance as this to give, I will go most cheeriolly and urge our Southern brethren to follow our example, and restore harmony and fraternal affection between the North and the South."

In order fully to estimate the unspeakably amiable and redundantly fraternal spirit of this tid-bit, by which it appears that Mr. Fillmore i anxious to preserve the peace by quarreling with his neighbors, we must bear in mind the posture of public affairs. The strongholds of the Government in the hands of rebels; the American flag dishonored by the hostile artillery of thieves and pirates; the country assailed by laud-rats in the Treasury, and by water-rats in Pensacola Bay; the Constitution defied by delegates in convention and by mad and drunken rioters, with arms on their shoulders; Senators false to their oaths, and eaten up by undignified passion striding from that Chamber which has been the scene alike of their oaths taken and of their oaths broken; the country wantonly alarmed, and its great interests gratuitously threatened because law-abiding men will not submit to law-breaking men; at this mo ment, when we are to be bullied out of the right of suffrage, and scared into an abandonment of the elective franchise, Mr. Fillmore, who breathes the same air and treads the same oil with us, lectures us upon our short comings and our sins, and drawls out his stale reproaches as if he were our keeper or our king. He is out of date. He learned the fossil formula which for the thousandth time be now reiterates long ago, when he was in a public place, if not in the public service. When he was in fashion, several years since, it was the fashion, also, to talk as he talks now. He assumes that the Republican party is not ready to repeal unconstitutional laws: is not ready to live up to the compromises of the Constitution; is not ready to execute the laws of Congress honestly and faithfully; is not ready to treat our Southern brethren as friends. This, we, upon our part rejoin, is something more than mere gratuitous assertion. It is the vulgar and uncharitable gossip of the pot-house; it is the small change of political sneaks; it is the weak and witless subterfuse of creatures with an irresistible propensity to crawl, and with just sense enough to be ashamed of the degradation; of men whose souls are in the stocks, and who have the prices-current written upon their hearts.

But if Mr. Fillmore be really in earnest, we should like to ask him why we are to be driven at the bayonet's point to the stools of repentance which he has been so kind as to arrange for us! Was the lamp so nearly burned out, and were we such incorrigible sinners, that nothing could bring us to a sense of our perilous state but the traitorous pranks and headlong perjuries of South Carolina? Does Mr. Fillmore believe that the North, intelligent and honest as he knows it to be, will refuse one jot or tittle of what it honestly owes to its unfortunate fellow-citizens of the Slave States ? For ourselves, we think that thus far demands have been made upon us altogether too loosely and even inexplicitly. We are to humble ourselves as Sovereign States have hardly ever been humbled by the cruelest misfortunes of war; and with the hot haste of recent converts in the political church, we are to repeal laws already old upon our rolls, at the demand of volunteer advisers and in deference to the ex-parte dicts of ex-Justices and the theoretical decisions of amateur commentators. If these laws, of which Southern grumblers and their Northern allies complain, were presently oppressive and intolerably grievous, we might extem porize extra legislative sessions and make ho haste to redress the injuries which we have heed lessly inflieted. What sharp agony, what lately received insult, what shame new and impossible to be suffered, has driven South Carolina into er attitude of crime? How many slaves has she lost by the operation of Personal Liberty laws? Which of her citizens have they impor

erished by a penny ! Mr. Fillmore, in declining to go to the South. will never have the smallest cause to regret a of double pay and rations. Burr mentioned the

decision which has saved from fresh mortifications the evening of his life. No eloquence of his could have quieted the insane rage of the Charleston oligarchy. No astute compromises, though he had carte blanche upon which to write them, would have satisfied the ambitious politicians of South Carolina. He might have gone upon his mild mission with his portfolio full of pretty bills and possible amendments; but he would have returned, if at all, leaving behind him the same madness with a new element of mockery.

## THE TREASON OF AARON BURR.

The treason of this remarkable man has obtained historical prominence as much from the high political and military position of the perpetrator, as from the deadly and comprehensive character of the treason itself. Burr's whole conduct was shrouded under a vail of sinister mysteriousness which rendered him an object of suspicion among even his military comrades. When the war closed, and he plunged into the political melee which succeeded, his natural fondness for mystery and intrigue, coupled with a towering ambition which did not hesitate to seize and apply the most infamous agencies to accom plish its aspirations, speedily laid bare the sel fishness which formed the real substratum of his character. His treason took place so many years ago, that few beyond the students of American history have any just conception of what he intended to accomplish. The popular estimate of Burr's conduct and character is a correct one; but the masses are uninformed as to his real designs, or to the comprehensiveness of the plane he had conceived and organized for rendering them successful. His treason was essentially different from that of Arnold. Its striking similarity to that now being practiced by Southern men, makes the subject worthy of being critically examined. He corrupted only two Senators The present treason has corrupted ten. His two were arrested and indicted-why not the ten Burr's trial in the United States Circuit Court

at Richmond, Chief-Justice Marshall presiding,

was elaborately reported by stenographers, with all the voluminous arguments of counsel, and fills three closely-printed volumes. Though much uncertainty is even now expressed by some writers as to what he really intended to accomplish, whether to dismember the Republic or to invade Mexico, yet these volumes afford a clear insight into his plans, from witnesses to whom he confided them, showing beyond all question that his treason consisted in an organized conspiracy to seize New-Orleans, and make it the capital of a Government in which he was to be chief. The Court met at Richmond on the 22d of May, 1807. Burr, who had been taken on the Mississippi, had given bail in \$10,000 to answer any indictment that might be found against him, his crime, when arrested, being supposed to be only a misdemeanor, because of the then prevalent belief that he merely contemplated an invasion of the Spanish colonies, or the planting of agricultural settlements there. To a few chosen spirits he had avowed the former to be his object, while to subordinates and the public he gave out that he intended the latter. Hence the supposition that his offense was only a misdemeasor. He appeared in Court attended by five distinguished lawyers, while George Hay, United States Attorney, assisted by William Wirt, conducted the prosecution. At the very outset of the proceedings, Burr and his counsel showed a disposition to contest every inch of the ground, and in this course they pertinaciously continued through days nd weeks of argument, so ably and successfully as to secure repeated rulings in their favor, as well as in extending the trial to the 31st of August, a period of over three months. In these arguments, as well as throughout the trial, Burn took an active part, especially in challenging the jurors. His bail, pending the action of the Grand Jury, was increased to \$20,000; but he and his counsel managed to occupy the time of the Court with motions, objections, and arguments, until dictments against Burr and Blannerhasset, charging each with misdemeanor and treason. They subsequently indicted Jonathan Dayton, late i United States Senator from New-Jersey: John Smith, a Senator from Ohio, and sundry others, all for treason. About 140 witnesses were summoned for the prosecution.

Burr now appealed to the discretion of the Court not to commit him, asserting that the indictment had been obtained by perjury; but he was sent to prison. Previously, however, he pleaded not guilty. On the 10th of August, the first juror was called up. He said that any man acting as Burr had acted ought to be hung. Burr catechized him closely, and rejected him. Most of the venire held the same opinion. To get at their opinions required long and patient investigation; but on the 17th the panel was completed. Burr was then commanded to stand up while the indictment was read. It charged im with intending to disturb the peace of the country, to "excite insurrection, rebellion and war against the said United States, on the tenth of December, in the year of Christ one thousand eight hundred and six, at a certain place called and known by the name of Blannerhaseet's island, in the County of Wood, and District of Virginia, and within the jurisdiction of this Court, and that with force and arms, unlawfully, falsely, maliciously, and traitorously, he did compass, imagine, and intend to levy war, insurrection, and rebellion, against the said United States." The second count charged him with collecting bodies of armed men at the same time and place, and proceeding down the Ohio River for the purpose of capturing New-Orleans. The reading was followed by a long and able opening from the United States Attorney, after which he called Gen. Wm. Eaton as a witness. Eaton testified that in the Winter of 1805-6 Burr told him he was organizing an expedition against the Spanish colonies, and exhibited maps and documents showing the feasibility of penetrating Mexico. He denounced the President and Government as devoid of energy, and suggested that Eaton could indemnify himself for his recent losses in Africa by joining the expedition as an officer. Burr subsequently revealed his real obeet to be to excite a revolution West of the Alleghanies, establish an independent empire here with New-Orleans for its capital and himself its chief. He said his funds were ample; hat he had 12,000 men; that Tennessee, Kentucky, and the Orleans Territory, as well as the United States army there, were all with him. Gen. Wilkinson, then Governor of Orleans Territory, was to be his commander-in-chief, and he and his army were to be secured by the promise

names of other officers as being pledged to his enterprise, and if he could secure Truxton, Proble, and Decatur, "he would wirn Congress neck and "beels out of doors, assassh'ate the President, " or what amounted to that, and declare himself "the Protector of an energetic Government." He proposed to Eaton to gain the marine corps and to sound Preble and Decatur. Eaton reasoned with Burr on the folly and wickedness of these projects, averring that the three Commodores were incorruptible; that he would find it impossible to procure a party of men in this country to support projects so treasonable, and that "one solitary word would destroy him." Burr seked what it was. "Usurper," replied Eaton. But Burr declared the blow must be struck. Eaton declined having anything to do with his schemes, and communicated them to Government.

Commodere Truxton testified that Burr sought to detach him from the navy, and to induce him to join his expedition, holding out the prospect of making him Admiral. Burr spoke of capturing Havana and other Spanish ports, and assured him that many prominent men were concerned in the plan. He declared that Mexico was ripe for revelt, and was certain of success. Burr's cross examination of Truxton was done in so searching and masterly a manner, at the same time with most respectful courtesy, as effectually to neutrabze the virus of his testimony. He brought out the Commodore's unqualified admission that all his plans were to be carried out only in case of war with Spain. Other witnesses proved that Burr had con-

tracted for the building of numerous boats at Marietta, and the purchase of large quantities of provisions: that in December a body of thirty to fifty men had assembled at Blancerhasset's Island, most of whom were armed, and who appeared to be commanded by Col. Comfort Tyler Blannerhasset told one witness they were going down to take Mexico: that Burr would be King of Mexico, and his daughter, Mrs. Alston, would at his death become Queen. At midnight on the 13th of December, these men suddenly decamped in four boats and went down the river, in con sequence of the leaders having learned that Gov eroment troops were after them, and that war rants were out for the arrest of Burr and Blanperhasset. The party had but four boats, all those built at Marietta, as well as the provisions ordered there, having been seized by the authoriities. It was distinctly shown that Burr was not at the island with this armed party, and that he had been there only once or twice previously. If this assemblage constituted the overt act, Burr was not shown to be personally participant. His counsel had perseveringly insisted in every stage of the trial that the prosecution must first prove the orest act, and that the design was Let sufficient to convict. They now moved the Court to exclude any further evidence from the Jury and stop the prosecution, alleging that Burr not being present on the island at the time of the assemblage, could not be a principal in the treason; that no waging of war, nor the use of force bad been proved; and that no evidence was relevant to connect him with others, and to thus make him a traitor by relation, until the others were shown to have comm tted an act of treason, which act they denied the assemblage on the island to be.

This motion gave rise to an elaborate argument, in which all the counsel on both sides repeatedly addressed the Court. It occupied ten days, and, with the opinion of Judge Marshall, fills 190 pages of the report. It is in itself comprehensive treatise on the law of treason, rich in authorities, with lucid applications to the peint at issue. It was in the progress of this great argument that William Wirt electrified a vast audience with his impassioned apostrophe: Who is Blannerhassett?" and his touching description of Blannerhassett's intellectual and floral paradise in the Ohio River-" a shrubbery that Shenstone might have envied blooms 'around him: music that might have charmed "Calypso and her nymphs is his. An extensive library spreads its treasures before him; philosephical apparatus offers to him all the secrets and mysteries of nature; peace, tranquillity, and innocence shed their mingled delights around him; and to crown the en-"chaptment of the scene, a wife, who is said to be lovely even beyond her sex, and graced with every accomplishment that can render it 'irresistible, had blessed him with her love, and made him the father of her children." Court sustained the motion to stop the trial. Judge Marshall charged that "no testimony relative to the conduct or declarations of the prisoner elsewhere, and subsequent to the transaction on Blannerhasset's Island, can be admitted; because such testimony being in it nature merely corroborative, and incompetent to prove the overt act in itself, is irrelevant, until there be proof of the overt act by two

Mr. Hay, for the prosecution, after having taken time to read the charge, for which pur pose the Court had been adjourned, announced that he had neither argument nor evidence further to offer to the Jury. He had examined the opinion of the Court, and must leave the case with the Jury. The Jury thereupon retired, and in a short time returned with the following verdict:

"We, of the Jury, say that Aaron Burr is not proven to be guilty under this indictment by any evidence subnitted to us. We therefore find him Not Guilty."

Burr immediately objected to the phraseolog of this written verdict, and the Court directed the usual one of "Not guilty" to be recorded He was then discharged, and his bail on the indictment for misdemeanor reduced to \$5,000. On examining closely the evidence adduced, it is clear that Burr's main object was to invade Mexico, revolutionize it, and establish a Government of his own. It is true that he and Blen nerhasset had purchased the Bastrop grant of 800,000 acres of land on the Washita, and that they used that fact as a blind to their real object. He professed to rely on the connivance of Gen. Wilkinson, then in command at New-Orleans, to aid him in mastering that city, as well as even to go further. His letters to Wilkinson written in cipher, are extraordinary missives, he former really had no share in the plot. It was also part of Burr's plan to dismember the Union, just as other trasters are seeking to divide t now. His mysterious movements in the West reated a wide-spread alarm, and united the masses to defeat his plans. But had his party not been so quickly broken up, its force was ut terly disproportioned to the hazards of any of his projects. Those who were to do the fighting were kept in the dark as to where or on what errand they were bound. Hence men were not readily seduced into joining him, and at no time

had be more than 150 followers. Had they reached the Spanish provinces, they would have perished as miserably as Miranda's men, or the wretched victims whom Walker seduced into Nicaragua. The great lesson taught by his treason lies in the fact that it roused the Government to prompt and vigorous exercise of its powers. No sooner was the President apprised of it than measures were taken to crush it. There was no parley held with the traiters. The leader, once Vice-President, two United States Senators, and various prominent mes, were promptly arrested and brought into Court. Relatively, the Government was no stronger then than now. Yet the contrast between Jefferson's courageous patriotism and Buchanan's cowardly imbecility, is as remarkable as it is humiliating.

HOW SECESSION MUST DIE.

It seems impossible for the Slaveholding States to do, or refuse to do, anything that will not redound to the advantage of the Free States. As we have shown already, the Secession

movement is bringing business and prosperity to the North, which will increase daily until the South shall be of no account whatever-except as a cotton-field. Its agricultural production will be the same as now, but even its mechanic industry in its present limited forms will desert it. and its commerce will cease to exist. Those important branches of its prosperity will be wholly lopped off, and their sap and vigor transferred to stimulate Northern growth.

Already our Northern cities, and New-York in porticular, are feeling a quickening of their trading pulses from the very partial interruption of business at the Southern scaports. And this is but the beginning. The ports of Mobile and Savannah and New-Orleans are still full of shipping, bearing away the products of the Southern country and of the Mississippi Valley. But when they shall have departed, that will be the end of commerce at those ports. There cannot be less than 400 ships now loading in the various harbors of the South.

When this whole business shall have been transferred to Northern channels by the shutting of Southern ports and thrown upon Northern cities, it is impossible to overestimate the amount of profit that will be reaped by our com-mercial and financial circles. The present banking capital of this city will be wholly inadequate to the transaction of the new business they will have to do. Our wharves and warehouses will be overloaded with Southern products. Our docks will be choked with foreign and domestic shipping. Our railroads will, with their present resources and accomodations, struggle in vain to keep up with their fast accruing burdens of transportation.

Our steamers and sailing craft, luggers and towboats, our mechanics and laboring men in any way connected, directly or indirectly, with commercial and shipping circles, will know an activity of employment never before experienced. Every other branch of traffic will feel a corresponding impulse, in a greater or less degree.

Such is sure to be the commercial effects of Secession upon this city, and like results will be experienced in every other great commercial emporium of the Free States, and throughout the maritime parts of the country.

In this way are the laws of trade destined to prove the great pacificator of our political agitations. Against them, the Slaveholding States cannot long hold out. Those States rebel in vain against their position. Connected with us by geographical necessities, and by a wise and beneficent Constitution whose stipulations must be enforced, they cannot escape the destiny imposed upon them as members of a common Govern-

ment. In revolution themselves, they will bring upon their own heads all the calamities of revolution while not one of those calamities will be felt by the loval States. And while that revolution lasts, the one will sink deeper and deeper in the mire of disorder and ruin, while the other will continue to progress in the paths of prosperity.

How long can it be possible for the Slave States to endure, under such circumstances, without breeding a powerful and growing party clamorous for restoration to the benefits of that great and beneficent Government, whose laws have been defied and whose protection has been repudiated by disappointed and traitorous political

Musical.-An audience remarkable for elegance and cultivation, rather than for numbers, assembled at the Academy of Music last evening to listen to It Giura mento, its last performance. The opera, which is fre-quently the case when the house is poor, was most adnirably done, the various artists fairly sharing the honors of the representation. The next opera night will be on Tuesday, when Il Trovatore will introduce Miss Hinkley for the second time to a New-York

This evening, at the Brooklyn Academy of Music, the opera of Lucia de Lammermoor will be performed, when the hearty verdict given on Wednesday evening at the New-York Academy in favor of Misa Hinkley will undoubtedly be most cordially indorsed, and be triumph renewed. It must be mentioned that the representation will commence at 74 o'clock, instead of 8, as has been the usual custom.

WOMAN'S HOSPITAL .- The Sixth Anniversay of the New-York State Woman's Hospital Association will be eld to-day, at 12 m., at the Woman's Hospital, No. 83 Madison avenue, corner of Twenty-ninth street. This institution was visited by Lady Eranklin on her late visit to this city. Among other distinguished persons expected to be present is Mrs. Abraham Lincoln, wife of the President elect.

-Jack Sheppard, the celebrated pedestrian, performed the extraordinary feat of walking one hundred miles in one hundred consecutive hours, without sicep, at Indianapolis. He began his tramp at 6 o'clock on Tuesday evening and ended at 10 o'clock on Saturday evening. Of course, he was slightly fatigued when he

- The Concord (N. H.) Patriot says it is not tras that ex-President Pierce has sold out all his bank stocks, and all his stocks of every description, and converted the proceeds into specie, which he has deposited specially in a bank in Concord.

specially in a bank in Concord.

—By election as a delegate to the Democratic State
Convention, on the 31st of January, Millard Fillmore
may now be considered as adopted into the Democratic
party, and to have reached bottom politically.

—About two weeks ago a scandalous painting a
canvas was received by Mrs. Lincoln, per express, from
South Carolina. It represented Mr. Lincoln with a

South Carolina. It represented Mr. Lincoln with a rope around his neck, his feet chained, and his bedy adorned with tar and feathers. Comment is unnecessary Conductor Essel states on honor that a family con-

sisting of a man and his wife and thirteen chi passed over the line a few days ago; he could not col-lect half fare from any one of the children, as the aldest was only seven years of age.

—Mrs. Lincoln, accompanied by her eldest see, passed through Rochester on Thursday morning, on her way home.